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From the Philadelphian.

Narrative of the State of Religion

Within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America, and Corresponding Churches. May, 1832.

In reviewing the events of the past year, as detailed in the reports of the Presbyteries, we cannot fail to notice manifest interpositions of divine mercy. At the rising of the last Assembly, painful apprehensions were felt, by those who love our Zion, that times of darkness and trial were approaching. The political contentions which agitated the public mind, and the lamented controversies among ourselves, seemed to present formidable barriers against the progress of the Redeemer's cause. A dark cloud obscured the future, and we could not but justly fear the frowns of divine displeasure. An unhallowed spirit of party so far destroyed the harmony and Christian affection among some of our members, as to excite exultation among some in the ranks of the enemies of the gospel, and to clothe our church in mourning.

But amid the darkness caused by these discouragements, when confidence in man had failed, and we hardly dared to hope for help from God, the Lord himself has appeared to build up Zion in troublous times. He has stretched out his own right arm, to accomplish the purposes of his mercy, and the mountains have flowed down at his presence. So signal have been the displays of unmerited mercy, that this year, which began in gloom and discouragement, has been gloriously distinguished, by the manifested presence of the Holy Spirit, and the signal triumphs of the gospel. In the midst of deserved wrath, God has remembered mercy. Instead of inflicting upon us those spiritual judgments which our criminal ingratitude and abuse of mercy deserved, the Great Head of the church has displayed the riches of his grace, in order that his overpowing goodness may lead us to repentance.

And it seems a remarkable circumstance, designed to bring our whole church in the dust before God, and to banish forever the baleful spirit of sectional jealousy from our councils, that the showers of blessing have descended upon all portions of our wide extended bounds, and crowned the labors of our ministry generally, with precious tokens of divine approbation.

It is thus worthy of special commemoration, that while our prospects, at the beginning of the past year, were darkened by uncommon discouragements; while the obstacles to the progress of a work of grace were never more formidable; and while our sins seemed to call for the visitations of wrath; we are called upon to record more of the loving kindness of the Lord towards our churches generally, and more of the triumphs of grace over the powers of sin, than in any other year of our history.

In giving to our churches a brief narrative of the progress of religion within our bounds, since the last meeting of the Assembly, it is rendered less important to enter into particular details, by the fact, that most of this information has already been diffused, through the numerous channels by which religious intelligence is so generally disseminated. All that can be expected from this body, is a condensed view of the general results of the blessed revivals, which so many of the churches have enjoyed.

It is our delightful privilege to report, that sixty-eight Presbyteries have been blessed with the special influences of the Holy Spirit, reviving the churches, and bringing perishing sinners to the saving knowledge of the truth. In these highly favored Presbyteries, about seven hundred congregations are reported as having been thus visited in rich mercy. In many of these places, thus refreshed by the showers of divine grace, the displays of the power of the gospel have been glorious, almost beyond example. Several Presbyteries have had their whole territory pervaded by an heavenly influence, and every congregation has become a harvest field for the ingathering of souls to the fold of the Good Shepherd. The following list includes those Presbyteries which have been distinguished by a mighty prevalence of the work of God, viz:—Londonderry, Champlain, Troy, Albany, Columbia, Watertown, Oswego, Oneida, Otsego, Courtland, Chenango, Delaware, Cayuga, Geneva, Buffalo, Detroit, Hudson, North River, Newark, Elizabethtown, Dist. of Columbia, Ontario, Chillicothe, West Hanover, Lexington, Niagara, Hopewell, Georgia.

These bodies send us the animating message, that all or nearly all their churches have enjoyed a precious season of revival. "Never," says the report from West-Hanover, "have we had the privilege of recording so many signal triumphs of Almighty grace." "The angel having the everlasting Gospel in his hand; has passed through our borders, and has brought salvation to almost every house." "So powerful and extensive has been the divine influence among us, that one district is known, where not one adult could be found, unconcerned upon the subject of religion." "On some occasions, a whole congregation, without one exception, have been prostrate before God, anxiously inquiring for salvation." "Eighteen of our congregations have been revived, and in one of them 300 hopeful conversions have taken place." "Every church within our bounds," says the report from Niagara, "has shared in the ascension gift, the outpouring of the Holy Spirit."

The following Presbyteries report a very interesting work of grace, within their respective bounds, extending however only to a part of their congregations: Tioga, Bath, Bedford, New-York, New-York, 3d, Long-Island, Onondaga, Huron, Portage, Grand-River, Ohio, Steubenville, Newton, Susquehanna, Philadelphia, Newcastle, Carlise, Huntingdon, Erie, Cleaveland, Cincinnati, Athens, Miami, Oxford, Madison, St. Louis, Trumbull, St. Charles, Ebenezer, Charleston Union, Shiloh, Muhlenburg, Winchester, Orange, North-Alabama, Louisville, Concord, Tombighee Union, South-Alabama.

Thus the voice of praise and thanksgiving is heard from our most distant borders. An harmonious testimony comes from the north and south, the east and the west, proclaiming that the past has been a year of the right hand of Most High.

In the details of these numerous revivals, we cannot fail to notice some circumstances, which distinguish the present age, and manifestly deserve particular attention. One of these is the general extension of this work of grace. Formerly, it was a prevalent opinion, that some places and some communities were so entirely occupied and strongly fortified by the enemy, that no rational hopes could be cherished, that they would ever rejoice in the presence and power of the Holy Spirit. So that in reference to the existence of a work of grace in such localities, we have been ready to say *if the Lord would make windows in Heaven, might such a thing be!* But these conclusions of unbelief have been put to shame, by the easy conquests which divine love has recently achieved, in the very strong holds of proud infidelity, over the congregated forces of the world, the flesh, and the devil. Some sterile regions, where scarcely a plant of righteousness was ever seen, have become like the garden of the Lord. And in some communities, heretofore distinguished by the triumphant dominion of worldliness and impiety, the transformation, produced by the influence of the gospel, is so great, as to force all men to exclaim, "*What hath God wrought!*"

It is another distinguishing characteristic of the recent revivals, that so many of the subjects of renewing grace have been found in those classes of society, in which, instances of conversion have usually been of very rare occurrence. We have been accustomed to consider men of wealth and political eminence, whose characters were already formed, under an unholy influence, as far removed from all probability of conversion, and almost beyond the reach of the means of grace. But we have lately been most impressively taught, not thus to limit the Holy One of Israel. In many places, the most numerous instances of conversion have been found among the most active and influential members of society. And in several instances, the leading persons in the community, consisting of professional men, men of wealth, talents and high political standing, have been subdued to the obedience of faith, and led willingly to renounce forever all glory, excepting that which is found in the cross of Christ.

One more distinctive trait in the work of grace, with which our churches have been so extensively blessed, is found in the resistless energy which has accompanied it. Several of our reports recount such triumphs of grace, over all opposition, as have rarely been witnessed. So overpowing have been the manifestations of the divine presence, in some places, that hardly a single adult, in a whole community, remained unaffected.—Large congregations have been brought by the mighty power of God, anxiously to inquire, with one united voice, *what must we do to be saved?* Often, and in places far distant from each other, has the thrilling spectacle been presented, before angels and men, of the wealthy and the learned, the eminent and high minded, falling prostrate at the footstool of mercy and prayer. The barriers of pride, the fortresses of false religion, and the strong holds of infidelity and licentiousness, have been utterly demolished, by the manifested presence of the Holy One. Bitter party contentions have been forgotten, and deadly foes have come, hand in hand, bathed in tears of contrition, to the Saviour's feet.

We cannot omit to mention the extraordinary extension of this gracious influence. From the shores of the northern lakes, to the plains of Florida; from the Atlantic border, to the banks of Missouri, we hear one united testimony, that the Lord hath appeared to build up Zion. In the crowded city, and the forest wild—in the halls of legislation, and the cottages of the poor—in the circles of refined elegance, and the cabins of servitude—among men of letters, and savages of the forest, there has been one pervading influence, one indiscriminate transformation of character. *They do all speak in our own language the wonderful works of God.*

It is a very interesting and gratifying circumstance, that the same reports, which announce these revivals, so wholly unexampled in number and extent, generally contain direct testimony as to the means which have been blessed to their production and promotion. From these authentic souces the Assembly has collected some valuable information upon a subject so vitally important; and commends it to the special attention of all the churches. In examining the narratives, which the most highly favored Presbyteries have given, of the gracious operations of the Spirit of God, within their bounds, there is the clearest evidence, that the blessings bestowed have been in proportion to the appropriate means employed. A spirit of fervent prayer, deep humiliation, and active effort in the churches, and a course of devoted, persevering and judicious labors on the part of the ministry, uniformly preceded the displays of pardoning mercy.

And in these spiritual harvests, the amount of good actually accomplished has appeared to depend upon the diligence and fidelity, with which the field has been cultivated: insomuch that in several cases, the reports distinctly state, that the work of grace extended to every place where an active and faithful ministry was enjoyed. The heart-searching appeal, which this statement addresses to all our members and ministers, needs no argument to enforce it.

Upon another subject of deep interest, there is a general unbroken testimony from all parts of the church, which have been blessed with a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. We refer to the rich and precious blessings which have attended the numerous *practical meetings* which have been held throughout our borders. Whatever honest difference of opinion there may have been, as to the utility of such convocations, whatever fears may have been cherished as to their tendency, the question now seems decided, that the Lord has signally owned and abundantly blessed them, and that the seal of divine approbation is visibly and indelibly fixed upon them. From all portions of the church we hear the language of praise, for the great things God has done by means of *protracted meetings*, and of the glorious displays of converting grace which have rendered them eminently seasons of mercy.

Among the means which the Lord has graciously owned and blessed during this year of jubilee many of your reports specially commemorate the influence of temperance societies. It is now a well established fact, that the common use of strong drink, however moderate, has been a fatal, soul destroying barrier against the influence of the gospel. Consequently, wherever total abstinence is practised, a powerful instrument of resisting the Holy Spirit is removed, and a new avenue of access to the hearts of men opened to the power of truth. Thus, in numerous instances, and in various places, during the past year, the temperance reformation has been a harbinger, preparing the way of the Lord; and the banishment of that liquid poison, which kills both soul and body, has made way for the immediate entrance of the Spirit and the word, the glorious train of the Redeemer.

Signally efficacious also in promoting this glorious work of grace, have been those institutions which afford religious instruction to the young—which convey the messages of salvation to children before they are steeled against them by pride and prejudice—which apply the balm to their diseased hearts before the malady becomes inveterate, and which present the overtures of a Saviour's love to those who are on the threshold of life, and not yet fully enlisted under the banners of satan. The discovery seems to have been reserved to bless this age of the world, that the fairest and most promising field of religious efforts, is afforded by early childhood—that it is not wise to wait until the enemy is entrenched and fortified, before the attempt is made to dislodge him—and that there is a method of preaching the Gospel, most effectually, to a whole generation of children.—Sunday schools and Bible classes accomplish this most benevolent object. And the history of the Holy Spirit's operations, during the past year, in blessing so many hundreds of our churches, and calling so many thousands of sinners to repentance, affords a full and cheering testimony upon this subject. Sunday schools have proved the nurseries of revivals; their teachers have been found efficient, devoted labórers in gathering souls to Christ, and their pupils have come in lovely bands at the Gospel call, clustered around the cross, given up their young hearts to God, and sung *hosannah to the Son of David: blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.*

We notice only one thing more in the reports of revivals, and that is the mighty power with which the simple truths of the Gospel have been attended. We have been too prone, to believe, that the champions of infidelity were only to be encountered by subtle and skilful argumentation—that the pride of unsanctified intellect was only to be humbled by triumphant reasoning, and that the fortresses of highminded impeniteace were only to be successfully assailed, by the combined forces of learning and eloquence. But the experience of the past year has made us wiser. We have had a practical comment upon that inspired declaration, *not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord.*

While the high places of satan's kingdom have been invaded by the power of the gospel; while many of the conquests of redeeming mercy have been achieved among those who were considered beyond the reach of any gracious influence, while a mighty host of men, high-minded, talented men, have laid their honors down at the Saviour's feet, these wonderful events are not to be ascribed to any new energy of human means. No prophet has arisen, clothed with miraculous powers, to overwhelm opposers with resistless demonstration; no new messages from heaven have furnished with mightier weapons the soldiers of the cross. On the contrary, the word has been preached with greater plainness and simplicity than ever. And the solemn inculcation of the doctrines of the cross, and earnest, urgent appeals to the understandings and consciences of men, have been the means, rendered mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds, and subduing proud hearts to the obedience of faith.

Who can estimate the precious influence which must be exerted by these 700 renovated churches, upon the whole population of our country—upon present and future generations? What energy of moral power is thus imparted to the cause of truth! How many fountains of salvation are thus opened to gladden the dry and thirsty land! The fruits of this astonishing work of grace are invaluable to the church and the world, beyond all human computation. In numerous communities, the predominating influence is now consecrated to the cause of God. How many mothers have been prepared by grace, to train up their children for the kingdom of heaven. And what a noble army of young men has renounced the honors of the world, and devoted themselves to the cause of the Redeemer. Never, until the destinies of eternity are unfolded, can be known the full amount of blessings bestowed in these dispensations of mercy. Verily the Lord hath done great things for us: let us be glad, and rejoice in his salvation.

Every minister and member in our communion, should be encouraged and animated by such rich experience of Divine goodness, to more entire devotedness, and untiring diligence, in the Master's cause. The most affecting motives are presented, to lay aside all distinctions of party, and let the only strife be who shall be most humble, devoted, and self-denying.

The past year has been distinguished by the flourishing condition and evident progress of our benevolent institutions. That noble enterprise, which is conveying the waters of life to every family in the land, continues to be prosecuted with undiminished zeal and encouraging success. Several whole states and large portions of other states are reported as fully supplied with the word of life; and the friends of this blessed cause are pressing forward, towards the accomplishment of their great purpose, to put a bible in every human habitation where it will be received.

The American Tract Society is successfully engaged in extending its operations, and the divine blessing evidently rests upon them. Its numerous branches and agencies are fountains of spiritual health and life, opened in every portion of the land. They send their precious messages of grace to persons and places inaccessible to the living herald of salvation, and thus extensively employ an instrumentality, which the Holy Spirit often uses in rousing slumbering consciences and subduing rebellious hearts. The monthly distribution, wherever it has been enjoyed, has proved a powerful auxiliary in diffusing the influence of vital godliness, and has been attended with decided tokens of divine approbation.

The system of Sunday School and Bible Class instruction has been more extensively adopted, and followed with richer blessings to the church, than in any former year. In most of the congregations in our connection, these nurseries of early piety are established, and have been generally honored by the special smiles of the great Head of the church. In almost every report which brings the gald tidings of the visitations of the Holy Spirit, there is a cordial testimony to the efficient aid of this instrumentality. Indeed it would seem, in very many instances, that the prosperity of Zion, and the ingathering of souls to Christ, have been proportionate to the wise and faithful labors which have been employed in this department of Christian exertion.

The American Sunday School Union is still extending the sphere of its vast operations, and prosecuting the noble design of planting these seminaries of Christian instruction coextensively with our country's population. Superior to all sectarian distinction, that excellent society pursues the single grand object of giving the knowledge of the bible to the children of our land, and the wide extended fields of its labors, on either side of the Allegheny, are becoming fruitful as the garden of the Lord. Such a plan of benevolence, sustained by seventy thousand teachers, who are engaged in leading nearly six hundred thousand young immortals to the saving knowledge of the Redeemer, cannot be contemplated by Christians, without emotions of wonder and gratitude. Surely it is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.

The cause of Temperance continues to extend and multiply its triumphs, notwithstanding the machinations of Satan, and the madness of the multitudes who are striving to demolish the only barrier which can secure them from destruction. The testimony of our churches, as to the signal success which has crowned the efforts of the friends of this cause, the astonishing effect which has thus been produced upon public sentiment, and upon the habits and customs of the higher classes, and especially as to the unquestionable connection between total abstinence from ardent spirits and the success of the gospel, is of the most decided and gratifying character. The formation of a temperance association in each congregation has taken place extensively, with the happiest results.—While, therefore, in view of these things, the friends of temperance are called upon to thank God and to take courage, let them remember that much, very much, remains to be done. Let them not remit their vigilance and activity, for their foes never slumber. All the powers and resources of the kingdom of darkness are vigously employed in opposition. Much indeed, has been done, in staying this plague, among the more intelligent and elevated orders of society; but all these energies of Christian benevolence are demanded, to stop the torrent which is spreading misery, and guilt, and ruin, through the dwellings of labor and poverty. A great work is still to be effected in the church. The sons of Levi must be purified. The occursed thing must be removed from the camp of the Lord. While professing Christians continue to exhibit the baleful example of tasting the drunkard's poison; or, by a sacrilegious traffic, to make it their employment to degrade and destroy their fellow men; those who love the Lord must not keep silence, but must lift their warning voice, and use all lawful efforts to remove this withering reproach from the house of God. Let all our congregations become efficient temperance associations; let all our ministers and elders be united, consistent, and persevering, in this cause, and we may derive from experience a full persuasion, that the ravages of the direful foe will be arrested; that the rising race will be rescued from his deadly grasp, and thus a most formidable obstacle to the success of the gospel will at last be removed.

The records of the past year afford cheering evidence of the steady progress and extended influence of Christian missions. The host of the Lord, enlisted under these banners, has received a great increase in strength and numbers. Every revival forms a centre of missionary influence, and every renewed heart glows with ardent desire for the spread of the gospel. To this precious cause, much of talent, influence, and prosperity, has been recently consecrated. Churches which have been blessed by the effusions of the Spirit, are usually liberal in furnishing the means of sending the treasures of salvation to the destitute and the perishing. Your reports furnish examples of this sort worthy of a particular notice. Two of the churches, which have lately enjoyed a season of revival, have contributed, one six thousand dollars, and the other four thousand, exclusively to the missionary cause. The subject of foreign missions excites a much deeper interest than formerly. Students in theology are directing their views anxiously towards this field of labor; and a number of young men, of high promise, have recently devoted themselves to carry the gospel to distant heathen lands.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions continues to enjoy the favor of the great Head of the Church, in the increasing success and extent of their vast operations. It must afford a lively joy to every pious heart to reflect that every quarter of the globe receives spiritual blessing, through this noble institution of our land, which is connected with our own church, and which seems destined to exert a very important influence in producing the final triumph of the cross, and in causing the kingdoms of this world to become the kingdoms of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

The assembly would hail with pleasure the appearance of a deeper interest in the subject of Foreign Missions, recently manifested in the churches of the West, by the establishment of a Western Foreign Missionary Society. We would that all our churches might have a strong sense of their obligation to send the Gospel "*to every creature,*" and afford fairer evidence of the sincerity of their daily prayer, "thy kingdom come."

The Assembly's Board of Missions reports a gratifying amount of labor and success. The whole number of missionaries employed during the past year is 256. The ministerial labor performed is equal to 154 years. The congregations and stations supplied, are about 400. The missionaries employed by that Board, have reported about 600 Sabbath Schools, and 300 catechetical and bible classes. All the benevolent institutions of the day are attended to by the missionaries.—The number of temperance societies either formed or promoted by them, is estimated at 350, containing 15,000 members. In nearly 50 of the congregations, supplied by the Board, "*times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord*" have been experienced; and more than 1000 have been added to them. The additions to all the churches, sustained by the board, is estimated at 2000.

The American Home Missionary Society has conducted its operations with increasing efficiency and success. Its missionaries, during the last year, have been 509, who have been employed in 745 congregations and missionary districts, in the United States and Upper Canada; and 177 of this number have had their fields of labor west of the Alleghany mountains. These missionaries have reported 361 years of ministerial labor performed. Sabbath schools, Bible classes, temperance societies, and other benevolent efforts, sustained and blessed in the congregations aided; 187 special revivals of religion, 9,257 hopeful conversions, of whom 6,033 have been added to the churches on profession of their faith, and 1,356 by letter, making in all 7,309, reported as added to the churches under their ministry during the last year; and the labors of the missionaries, in every respect, have been more signally blessed, than in any previous year.

The Board of Education of the General Assembly has, during the last year, through the divine blessing, been prospered to an unusual degree; and its prospects of extensive usefulness, in training the sons of the church for the work of the ministry, are of the most auspicious kind. This is a cause so important in its character, and so very urgent in its claims upon the patronage and prayers of all God's people, that we feel called on to recommend it to their special attention and regard. It has pleased God to suspend the conversion of the world upon the preaching of the gospel. The raising up, therefore of a sufficient number of holy, faithful, and devoted men, to supply the wants of our country, and of the world, lies at the very foundation of Christian missions.

The Board have under their care at this time, 267 youth, in various stages of preparation for the work of the ministry, in fifteen states of our nation; and have made arrangements for carrying forward their agency, during the coming year, in every part of the Presbyterian Church.

The American Education Society, in connection with the Presbyterian Education Society, which is a co-ordinate body, has now under its patronage 673 beneficiaries, having received 226 during the year. It has expended, the last year, $41,362 56. From former beneficiaries there has been refunded during the year, the sum of $1,312. The young men under patronage have earned, by their industry, the gross sum of $15,568. Fifty-six, in 7 theological seminaries, have earned on an average $58 each. About 60 of the beneficiaries will this year complete their course of study, and receive license to preach the gospel; 10 of whom are expecting to devote themselves to foreign missions. And it is expected that the coming year will witness a great enlargement of the operations of this institution.

This good work has received a new impulse, during the past year, resulting from the many precious revivals which have been enjoyed. The direct effect of these has been, not only to excite zeal and liberality in the cause of raising up faithful ministers, but also to furnish young men from among the subjects of renewing grace, prepared to devote themselves to the labors of the ministry. In one Presbytery, there are eighty young men of this description, who have already commenced a course of preparation for the sacred office. From the whole church, therefore, there will come a great company of the sons of the prophets, willing to become laborers in the vineyard of the Lord. Many of these must be supported by the charities of the pious, during their preparatory studies. And every man of wealth in our connection, who has felt the power of a Saviour's love, would do well to support one student through his course of education. And it is anxiously hoped, that young men thus assisted, will complete a thorough course of study, and not hasten into the ministry with a meagre, scanty preparation; and that, when their studies are completed, they will not linger around the great cities, but will feel sacredly bound to go far away among the destitute, to make full proof of their ministry, and thus save the church from reproach, and their patrons from distressing fears, that they have labored in vain, and spent they money for that which is not bread.

In connexion with this subject, it is a privilege to be able to state, that several colleges have shared in the revivals which have blessed so many of our churches, and that a goodly number of the

students are thus prepared by grace to devote themselves to the Lord. The Theological Seminaries, under the care of the Assembly, are in a prosperous, flourishing state. A missionary spirit prevails extensively, in those schools of the prophets, and the number is increasing, of those who are preparing to be messengers of salvation to pagan nations. Thus from these fountains, there issue annual streams, which not only gladden the city of God, but also refresh the barren wastes, and cause the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose. It affords much satisfaction to the assembly to be informed that the seminary established by the synod of South Carolina and Georgia, located in Columbia, is now in successful operation; having two professors and sixteen students; and promises much good to that section of the church, where, from peculiar circumstances, such an institution is so vitally important.

The American Seamen's Friend Society is actively engaged in promoting the spiritual welfare of those who go down to the sea in ships, and do business in the great *waters*. The blessed efforts of such benevolent labors are manifest in all our sea ports, and in almost every vessel that sails from our shores. In every city, sailors now feel that they have a church, and a minister of their own; and that there are some who care for their souls. The measures which have recently been adopted, to send missionaries to seamen in foreign ports, promise to exert an auspicious influence upon the religious state of the world.

The American Colonization Society pursues its noble enterprize with increasing success. To collect the children of a degraded, wretched race, as the free people of color certainly are, and to transport and plant them as a Christian people on the shores of Africa, is surely a design of such unmingled mercy, that every good man must hope and pray for its accomplishment.

From the General Association of Connecticut we learn, with no ordinary emotions of pleasure, that so powerful and extensive have been the revivals in that state during the past year, that almost all the churches have enjoyed these rich blessings. Those gathered into the visible fold of Christ in this great harvest, are vastly more numerous and more valuable as to character and influence than in any former year. The happy effects of this mighty work of grace are not confined to its immediate subjects; but are gloriously manifest in the elevation of Christian character, in the moral state of the community at large, and in the flourishing condition of all benevolent institutions. Yale College has been greatly favored of the Lord; and 190 of its students are now the professed followers of the Lamb.

From the General Association of Massachusetts, we rejoice to hear similar glad tidings.—More than two hundred churches, in connection with that body, have enjoyed special effusions of the Holy Spirit, and more than six thousand souls have professedly passed from death to life. Protracted meetings have been generally adopted and greatly blessed; and the temperance reformation has afforded efficient aid in promoting the work of God.

From the General Convention of Vermont, the General Association of New-Hampshire, the General Conference of Maine, and the Evangelical Consociation of Rhode-Island, we receive reports, that the state of religion generally is decidedly and increasingly favorable. Many of the churches, in connection with those bodies respectively, have enjoyed refreshings from the presence of the Lord. Benevolent institutions are generally prosperous; temperance is spreading its triumphs; the standard of morals is rendered more pure and elevated; and literary institutions are becoming more and more the nurseries of piety, and efficient auxiliaries in building up Zion.

Thus these ecclesiastical bodies unite with the Assembly in a grateful acknowledgement of the unequalled blessings which the Head of the Church has graciously bestowed upon this highly favored nation. He hath not dealt so with any people. Bless the Lord, O our soul, and all that is within us, bless his holy name.

But while we remember the days of the right hand of the Most High, it becomes us to be duly affected by the bereavements with which our churches have been visited, in the removal by death of many of our beloved brethren. While we affectionately cherish their memory, let us be admonished by their departure that the time is short. Let us therefore work while it is day, the night cometh when no man can work.

Finally, in view of all these interesting events, and all the encouragements, dangers and responsibilities, resulting from the present state and prospects of the Presbyterian Church; the General Assembly would affectionately say to all the ministers, elders, and members in our connection,

"Therefore, beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." By order of the General Assembly.

EZRA STILES ELY, *Stated Clerk.*

May 31, 1832.

Sandwich Islands.

Extract of a letter from Rev. E. W. Clark, of the Sandwich Island Mission, to his brother, Mr. Joseph Clark, dated Honolulu, Oahu, Nov. 22, 1831.

Since the arrival of the reinforcement in June last, I have preached only in the native language, sometimes in this place and sometimes in villages ten or twelve miles distant, and always to large assemblies. I go out on Saturday, commonly on horseback, with a native to carry a pillow and a few eatables. I am always provided with the best accomodations and food which the place affords, which consists generally of a few mats spread in one corner of a grass thatched house with tapas hung up for partitions, and the same material for bedding; which, with my pillow, or rather cushion, answer a very good purpose, if the insects do not annoy me too much. As for food, I am generally furnished liberally with fresh pork, fowls, and sometimes fish cooked in the native style, which is to tie up the meat or fish in banana or tea leaves, and then place around it hot stones and cover it up in the ground. Meat cooked in this way is sometimes very good. With the meat thus cooked, I have sweet potatoes, taro, and a little bread, which I take from home with me. This food I eat sitting on the floor, or rather ground covered with mats, as I never find a table and not always a chair. With this fare I feel no disposition to complain, as it is the best which the village affords, and is given with the greatest cheerfulness; indeed, I am followed home with pigs, fowls, potatoes, &c. more than I know what to do with.—These excursions are, I think, attended with good, and I should make them oftener, if my labors could be dispensed with at this place. I usually preach three times to hundreds and sometimes thousands of attentive hearers, and frequently marry one or more couple. The people generally are exceeding ignorant, but they are attentive to instruction, and we hope some of them have been brought to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. One hundred and sixty or more have been admitted to the church in this place, and many more are promising candidates. As the people are so ignorant, we feel it important to give them books, as well as ability to read them, as fast as possible. Much of my time is engaged in correcting proof sheets and superintending the press.—And I have even become so much of a printer as to be able to go through with almost the whole business in the office. We keep one press in constant motion. The labor is done principally by natives. Mr. Shepherd's health is so feeble he is unable to attend to the business of the office, and he has removed to Lahaina, and Mr. Goodrich has taken his place for the present. We feel grateful for the help which has lately been sent us, but there is yet room and labor for more helpers.

Rio Janeiro.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Ephraim Spaulding, Missionary to the Sandwich Islands, dated at Rio Janeiro, Jan. 25, 1832.

The moral condition of the people is truly deplorable. A few English residents are pious; by them our company was searched out and treated with great cordiality and respect. I wish to mention the names of Messrs. McKey, Thornton, Wilson and Kerr, whose kindness has laid us under obligations to remember them as long as we live. They are eminently devoted men, and deeply interested in our mission. In private conversation, I was informed by Mr. McKey that there are but 12 individuals in this whole city, who give evidence of piety. Twelve among 150,000, is surely a small number; but these few shed much light upon surrounding darkness. Catholicism is the established religion of Brazil, and no other is tolerated; but it is brought into disrepute by the unholy lives of the Priests, who are acknowledged by all to be the most dissolute of the community. Here are splendid houses of worship, and richly endowed convents, and perhaps, 1000 priests; but the pure religion of the gospel is rejected and cast off as evil.

The Imperial Chapel, the Cathedral and some of the other houses of worship, are objects of admiration. The Imperial chapel exhibits a variety of curious architecture—the inside is overlaid with gold, *alias*, something resembling it.—On either side are the images of departed saints, the Virgin Mary, Jesus Christ, &c. all as large as life, decorated with costly ornaments, but exceedingly disgusting in their appearance. Around each image are large *lighted candles*, from six to ten feet long. From one to two hundred are burning continually, during any religious services in the Palace. At the entrance stands the *holy water*, in which the Catholics dip their fingers and sprinkle their foreheads, making signs of the cross, &c.—As to the holy water it is really *genuine*, for it has been sent to *Rome*, and consecrated by the *Pope*, and is so strongly impregnated, that in Rio, it bears much diluting. It is not only *holy water*, but *living water*; for it is kept in constant motion by a multitude of little *wrigglers*, such as may be seen in any frog pond in New England, in a hot summer's day. The most devout among the Catholics are some of the old blacks, whose infirmities admonish them that they have not long to live.

Yesterday morning, I attended *Mass* in three different places; but was obliged to stand during the service, for there are no seats for the weary, and I could not *bend my knee* in an Idol temple. In the first place, there were four blacks, in the second three, and in the third, *one black*, a *priest* and *myself*. Mass was said in Latin, as I am informed; but the priests whispered it over to themselves, so that neither myself or any present heard a single articulate sound. One half of the time was spent in *simple, foolish ceremonies*, bowing first on one knee, then on the other, then on both, then to the Bible and the people and some image; then kiss the Bible and bow again; then look into a silver goblet of wine and bow and look again; then place the goblet on the head; and last of all, drink some half dozen times, &c. &c. It is impossible for me to give an adequate idea of the *ridiculous* appearance of a priest saying Mass. If ever my soul was kindled into holy indignation it was to see such *senseless mummery* and *profanation* as this. There is no effort to instruct the people.—When a sermon is preached, the object is to praise some of the saints which they worship, and not to preach Jesus Christ and him crucified. The priests are exceedingly ignorant, and the Roman Catholic religion exists here only in *form*. *Rank Infidelity* is the real religion of Rio, and the common text books are Tom Paine and Voltaire. When these works were introduced, infidelity *challenged investigation*; and as the people have no other means of judging of the excellence of the Catholic religion, except from the vicious lives of the priests, they reject it, and embrace infidelity.

I have had the privelege of visiting two monasteries, one belonging to the order of St. Francis, and the other of St. Benedict. The monks were all politeness, and conducted us through the spacious halls and numerous apartments, showing us the images, paintings, &c. &c. I saw neither a book, pen or paper; and my conclusion is that the monks are leading an idle, unprofitable life. As none but the *Priests* are permitted to visit the *Nunneries*, we were of course excluded. If the Pope grants the present petition of Brazil, viz. that the Priests may have permission to *marry*, there will be no longer need for such immaculate female institutions in Rio.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

South Africa.

Sufferings and exposures of the Caffrees, from wolves.

The first I shall mention is that of the Dapa's great grandson, about ten years of age. The wolf had previously seized a younger brother, and torn away part of his face. Another night he came into the house, took a second, and carried him completely off, of whom nothing more than a small fragment was found. On his third visit he seized the lad first mentioned by the left shoulder. The little fellow, awakened by his grasp, struck him with his hand; the wolf let go his hold, and, grasping him on the opposite side, broke his collar bone. The poor boy still fought with his left hand; and his antagonist letting go his hold a second time, seized him by the fleshy part of the thigh and ran off with his prey; nor was it till he had carried him a quarter of a mile that he could be made to drop him, when biting away the precious mouthful, he left the little sufferer with his thigh half severed; but fortunately the bone was not broken. In this state he was brought to us for help, and by daily attention he is perfectly restored.

The second instance is of a little girl, about eight years of age, who was reclining on the ground in the cool of the day, when four of these monsters rushed upon the place. One of them seized the little creature by the head, a second by the shoulder, and the other two by the thighs.—The people of the kraal, with all possible speed, flew to her help, and released her, but apparently too late. They tried for a few days to help her with their medicines; but finding all hope fail, and as from the heat and flies she had now become loathsome, they gave her her choice, either to be put to death by the youths of the place, or go to the woods to die or to be further devoured as may happen! The little girl chose the woods. In this forlorn condition, she determined to cast herself on the mercy of this institution; and although she had never been on the station, she believed from what she had heard, that could she reach the place she would receive that protection and help, which he who claimed the endearing appellation of father had longer refused to give, and which she had no right anywhere else to expect among her own nation. With this resolution she set out, and, although she had to travel several miles, through deep glens, succeeded in reaching the station, an awful picture of deformity and suffering, all but in a state of nudity, covered with large wounds to the number of fourteen, amongst the most ghastly of which was that of the head and face, where the wolf, having endeavored to grasp the whole head, had torn the mouth open to the ear, and stripped the head to the upper part of its covering, and made a ghastly wound of eight inches. Through the mercy of God she is quite recovered, and scarcely at all deformed; but refuses ever to return to those who forced her to the woods to die. I am happy to add, that a few days since, as I was walking a little distance from the house, I heard some one in a fervent prayer; and as I could discover it was the voice a child, I made towards it, and found, in a little secluded spot amongst the weeds, my little patient, who was earnestly pouring out her soul in prayer to the God of her mercies, where she thought no ear heard her but God.—*Missionary Herald.*

A Little Burman Girl.

Mah Nabooton, is a little girl of about eleven years of age. She confessed herself guilty of scoiding, and quarreling with other children. She was asked what made her leave it off; she said her father forbade it. She was then asked if she would not scold now, if she had not been forbidden by her parents. "No," she replied, "for I have not got my old heart, and do not want to scold." She was asked, "Who gave you this *new* heart, the teachers or your father?" Without hesitation she answered, "The teacher preached, and my father admonished, but God gave me the new heart."

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

A cloud, the vapor, the grass, a flower, in Scripture, are compared to life. Perhaps nothing could so well set forth the brevity of human existence as these. As I was passing an auctioneer the other day, when he had an article up for sale, I heard him say, 'Going! going!! gone!!!' The article was then sold. It occured to me, that that man was a faint comparison to the angel of death. This destroyer looks on one and another of our fellow beings, and but little more than says, 'Going!' before an individual is no more. This world may be compared to a great auction room, where people are continually 'going.' Persons of all ages, all countries, whether white or colored, low or high, poor or rich, they are constantly 'going' into another world. We can look around us, and can point out many circles that have been thinned—and we can only say, they are 'gone!!!' It would be well, if each of you, dear children, could bear it in mind, that you are continually 'going!' Let this word be engraven on your hearts, and let your future lives declare, that you realise the truth—that time is short. 'Going!' is written on every thing beneath the sky. Nothing here will survive that great day when this world will be burned up. Blessed, thrice blessed is that child, who has an interest in Christ, and who will not fear the approach of that messenger, who will exclaim, 'Gone!!!' to his immortal spirit which is now just 'going!'—*S. S. Instructor.*

Notes by a Missionary.

"And when she saw the ark among the flags, she sent her maid to fetch it."—*Exodus* ii. 5.

"And that is the place," said my fellow-traveller, pointing to a spot in the Nile, "where they say Moses was found by Pharaoh's daughter." We are not certain that this is the fact, yet it is not unlikely. As you descend the beach at Old Cairo to cross the Nile, for the purpose of visiting the pyramids, on the right hand side is a building, now used by the Pasha for a powder magazine, or some other purpose. This building has a connexion with the land, though it is a rock in the stream.—Fancy begins to work when gazing on such a spot; and one imagines the ark and the bulrushes. I observed, in going up and down the Nile mud put up at the side of many feeble boats to protect them against the waters when the wind blew. It appeared to me to become very hard, and to answer the purpose very well of keeping the boat tight. With such kind of slime, mixed with pitch, might Moses have been preserved in the water, when Pharaoh's daughter saw the ark among the flags, and sent her maid to fetch it.

"O that a greater than Moses might appear, and assert his right among the people in this fine country, and perform the wonders of his grace, as Moses did the wonders of divine justice and power before Pharaoh! Two fine boys rowed us across the Nile, and sang their Arab song with great cheerfulness. O how I longed to have a hundred of them in a school, to teach them to read the Bible, which tells of Moses, who was the servant of God, and of Jesus who is the Son of God! "Come, Desire of nations, come.

The servile progeny of Ham
Seize as the purchase of thy blood!

From the Sunday School Journal.

Mississippi Valley.

The contributions made from June 3, 1830, to March 1, 1832, to enable the American Sunday-School Union to establish Sunday-Schools in the Valley of the Mississippi, in pursuance of the resolution of May, 1830, are from the following States and places:

Maine,	$247 55	Georgia,	$943 25
New Hampshire,	418 33	Ohio,	1443 35
Massachusetts,	5960 95	Kentucky,	2765 67
Vermont,	158 00	Tennessee,	647 00
Connecticut,	6683 93	Alabama,	96 81
Rhode Island,	415 00	Mississippi,	42 50
New York,	17927 77	Louisiana,	718 55
New Jersey,	3332 60	Missouri,	692 10
Pennsylvania,	10066 98	Indiana,	38 50
Delaware,	284 99	Michigan,	10 00
Maryland,	2740 10	W. Creek Agency,	2 25
District Columbia,	310 00	Lower Canada,	11 00
Virginia,	2326 36	A gentleman from Edinburgh (Scotland)	100 00
North Carolina,	142 90		
South Carolina,	2138 16		

FACTS AND PRINCIPLES.

In the selection of missionaries and agents for the Valley of the Mississippi no preference has been manifested or felt for those of any particular denomination. On this subject the most rigid investigation is fearlessly challenged.

Donations have been made to seven hundred and ninety-nine schools, amounting to $3917 48. The offer of a donation of books has been made on equal terms to all schools, whether auxiliary to the American Sunday-School Union or not.

Eighteen months will more than embrace the whole period of active labor under the resolution. In that time we have received actual reports of 2,867 schools established, and 1,121 have been visited and revived. In less than half the schools established the number of scholars exceeds 60,000. Schools and societies have been organized independently, or in whatever connexion was preferred in each case, and visits have been paid indiscrimmately to all schools to which they were likely to prove profitable or acceptable.

A considerable portion of the Valley has been explored, with more or less fidelity; and this survey alone, with the information it has furnished, and the spirit it has excited, is of great value. Intelligence has been widely diffused, not only by public discussions, and the animating exhibition of well organized schools, but by personal conversation, the distribution of Sunday-school pamphlets and books, and by the current local periodicals. The circulation of the Society's newspaper has been secured to some extent, and has been received with great favour. The encouragement to effort and the obstacles to success have been ascertained and defined. We have learned too the advantages and disadvantages of different modes and seasons of labour, and how to adapt our agency to the existing circumstances of society.

Many a languishing school has received a new impulse, and has gone on its way with a vigorous and cheerful step. The discouraged and desponding teacher has had his hands strengthened, and his heart enlarged, and his hopes brightened; and in many places, where no school could be formed, an impression has been left which will eventually secure the establishment of one, and perhaps many.

In the progress of these eighteen or twenty months the reports from our missionaries and agents only furnish us with evidence that not less than twenty-five hundred individuals have, in the judgment of charity, passed from death unto life, a very large proportion of whom have been in schools which have been established under the auspices of the American Sunday-School Union, and in virtue of the resolution of May, 1830.

THE PREPARATORY MEETING OF TEACHERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Agreeably to notice, this meeting was held in Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 23d ult. Delegates were present from 15 states. Wm. A. Tomlinson was chosen Chairman, and Wm. H. Byron and Wm. H. Campbell, Secretaries.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved,—That it be recommended to the superintendents and teachers of Sunday Schools in the United States, to convene at some suitable time and place, for the purpose of considering the principles of the Sunday School institution; the duties and obligations which attach to the several officers of Sunday Schools; the best plan of organizing, instructing, and managing a Sunday School in its various departments; and such other topics as may pertain to the general objects of the Convention.

Resolved,—That a series of interrogatories be prepared, embracing the principal topics connected with the subject specified in the foregoing resolution, which shall be circulated, as extensively as possible, among the superintendents, teachers, and other friends of Sunday schools in the United States, or elsewhere; and that a committee of *five* be appointed to receive replies to the same, and condense the information, to be used in such manner as shall be directed by this meeting.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report to the contemplated Convention such simple directions, for the establishment and support of Sunday schools as may be adapted to general use.

Resolved, That the proposed Convention *be held in the city of New York on the first Wednesday in October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.*

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the manner of representation, reported; but, after some discussion, the following mode was unanimously agreed upon as a substitute for their report:

"That every Sunday school union, or association, or any association that may be formed for that purpose, shall be entitled to be represented by one or more delegates at the proposed Convention, the number and mode of appointment being referred to said unions and associations respectively; and that every Sunday school not connected with any union or association shall be entitled to be represented by one delegate in said Convention, the delegates in every case to be superintendents, teachers, conductors, or otherwise actually engaged in Sunday schools. *Provided*, however, that in every case where the schools connected with a union or association prefer to be represented independently, and shall elect delegates accordingly, such schools shall be entitled to be represented by one delegate each, as aforesaid."

The meeting was closed with prayer by the chairman, and adjourned without delay.

Mr. Judson's Letter to Females.

From the Christian Watchman.

There is so large a portion of Scriptural argument and moral power, and so holy and meek a spirit in this gentleman's letters, that they gain the hearts and the best feelings of spiritual Christians. The doctrine of self-denial, which is taught us not only in the gospel and precepts of Christ, but in his whole life and example, is too little insisted on and less practised than it ought to be. In this respect, Mr. Judson's example gives energy to his recommendations of self-sacrifice. He has surrendered all his own property, several thousands of dollars, to the Mission cause; and though we do not believe it to be the duty of every man, differently circumstanced, to do the same: yet we do believe that retrenchments in numerous expenses in living ought to be made, for the purpose of supporting many benevolent objects. We present the following from the Secretary of the American Tract Society.

RESPONSE TO DR. JUDSON'S LETTER TO FEMALES.—Two members of the South Dutch Church having read Dr. Judson's letter to Christian females, and having set apart the sum of fifty dollars, to purchase unnecessary, though not useless articles, to present to each other, as tokens of their mutual affection; being professed disciples of Christ, they felt that if they could afford to spend so much for their own gratitification, they can better afford to spend it for his honor and glory.

It being the sum required by the American Tract Society to constitute a life director of that Society, they desire to make Mr. Judson a life director, and to have it appropriated to the Burman Mission. They hope that the voice of this devoted servant of Christ will not be disregarded by any of his professed disciples, and that Christians of all denominations, both male and female, will unite to answer his affectionate letter.

MR. EDITOR.—A female member of the Church under my pastoral care, after reading Mr. Judson's Letter to females, took her gold heads, finger and ear-rings, and sold them, and gave the proceeds to me for the Burman Mission. Is this act worthy of imitation! *A Pastor of a Baptist Church in —.*

MR. JUDSON'S LETTER.—We are glad to perceive that Mr. Judson's Letter to American Females, is exciting a due interest among our friends. A few benevolent ladies of Philadelphia have published an edition of 5,000 copies of it, which will probably be increased to 10,000. It consists of 8 duodecimo pages, neatly printed and covered. Price 50 cents a hundred.—*World.*

From the Boston Recorder.

American Temperance Society.

The annual meeting of the American Temperance Society was held in the Park-street Meetinghouse, on Wednesday morning at half past 11 o'clock, Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. President Humphrey, of Amherst College, extracts from the annual report were read by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, Secretary of the Society.

The last Report of the Society was stereotyped; 10,000 copies have been printed, and most of them distributed. They have been sent to all parts of the United States; to the British North American Colonies; to England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden; to Eastern and Southern Asia, to the Sandwich Islands, &c. &c.; has been very favorably received every where, and is believed to have been productive of immense good. In London it has been reprinted entire.

Three state Societies have been formed during the year; and state Societies now exist in all the States of the Union, except Alabama, Louisiana, and Missouri. The whole number of Societies in this country is supposed to be at least 4,000, and the number of members, not less than 500,000. There are as many as 100,000 members of Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

The principal object of the Report was, to show the enormous wickedness of the traffic in ardent spirit, and the duty of Christians and Christian churches in regard to it. The facts and considerations urged, commanded the deep attention of the audience for about an hour. They were impressive—irresistible.

The Rev. Mr. Malcom, of this city, moved the acceptance of the Report, and made a few spirited remarks on the necessity of going *onward* in the cause, and especially of purifying the churches by decided measures.

The Rev. Mr. Chickering, of Bolton, followed in an address to *Young men*. His arguments and appeals were very happy and impressive.

The Rev. Dr. Hewit was the last speaker. He appeared as the Foreign Secretary, for the United States, of the British and Foreign Temperance Society. His object was to show the expediency and duty of sending out from this country some well-qualified person, to England, to act as Agent of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, in establishing Temperance Societies in all the capitals of Europe. We cannot attempt any account of his speech, especially in this press of business. It was one of surprising power and interest. He rose at half past one o'clock and spoke about an hour. The preceding exercises had been listened to intently, and were remarkably impressive throughout. But they had only prepared the way for Dr. Hewit; who, by the novelty, importance, and interest of his facts, the catholicism and elevation of his philanthropic feelings, the boldness and comprehensiveness of his views, the richness of his illustrations, and the energy and impressiveness of his language and manner, commanded—notwithstanding the lateness of the hour—a more deep, universal, and uninterrupted attention, than we ever before saw yielded to a speaker by so large an audience for so long a time.

It was a meeting not to be forgotten.

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN LONDON.—Episcopal churches 200. Independent chapels 66. Wesleyan Methodists, do. 36. Baptist, do 32. Calvinistic Methodist, do. 30. Presbyterian, Scotch and Unitarian, do. 16. Roman Catholic, do 14. Quakers' Meetings, 6; total 400. Calculating the average attendance at 500, and that one only in three only can be present at divine service on account of age, sickness, &c., the number of persons provided with church accommodation in London, will amount to about six in every thirteen of the inhabitants. The churches of the establishment are calculated for only 3 out of every 13.

For the Western Luminary.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

1 SAMUEL, CHAP. 12.

How is the assertion of Samuel, "*I have made a king over you*," reconcilable with the state of the Jewish polity? verse 13.

What did he mean by saying, "behold, *my sons are with you?*"

What testimony was borne to his integrity?

What several parts of their history does he review? and why?

On what conditions does he announce their future prosperity, and in what terms is this prosperity set forth?

How did he convince them of their error?

What is meant by *vain things?* verse 21.

What reason is assigned for God's favours?

Does Samuel intimate his intention of continuing the prophetical office?

CHAPTER 13.

What is meant by the distinction between Saul's reigning *one year* and then *two years?*

What military arrangements did he make?

What was the ancient method of military service? and when were standing armies brought into use?

What was the present strength of the Philistines; and how was the war re-kindled?

What were *the chariots*, and how managed?

Were the Israelites intimidated?

When had Samuel appointed *a set time*, and how did Saul violate it?

What were the different representions of Saul and Samuel?

What did Samuel intimate? what is meant by *a man after God's own heart?*

What statement is made of the destitute state of the army?

How had the Philistines caused it? cf. 2 Kings 24. 14.

WESTERN LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1832.

Bible Stories, No. 12, has come to hand; but too late for this week's paper.

Errata.—In No. 11. of Bible Stories the reader is requested to make the following corrections: In 3d line substitute *stopt* for slept; in 7th line, *swords* for servants.

☞Our foreign news this week is of a character unusually interesting. The authentic intelligence that the much dreaded CHOLERA has at length reached our continent will also be read with much interest. On this subject, the Albany *Journal & Telegraph*, of the 16th inst. has the following appropriate remarks:—"It will be seen that the pestilence which has for years been spreading dismay and death throughout the old world, has found its way to our own shores. It will not fail to create a deep sensation throughout the land. The first impression at its approach will doubtless be to flee from it. But wither shall we fly; escape is hopeless. Our only refuge is in God. Our deliverance must be sought and found only in deep and unfeigned humiliation. And though on this subject the world should not heed the warning voice of the providence of God, the friends of Zion will not, cannot regard it with indifference. To them we speak in the language of the prophet, 'Come my people, enter into thy chambers, and shut thy doors about thee; hide thyself as it were, for a little moment, until the indignation be overpast; for behold the Lord cometh out of his place to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity.'"

Annual Meeting of the Lexington Female Colonization Society.

The Anniversary of the Lexington Female Colonization Society was celebrated on Monday evening last, in the M'Chord church.

The Rev. Mr. Smith of the Episcopal Church, was called to the Chair.

After the meeting had been opened with prayer by the Chairman, the first Annual Report—a very interesting document, which we hope to present to our readers in a few days—was read, together with the Report of the Treasurer of the Society. It would appear from these Reports, that this interesting institution has commenced its operations with the most encouraging prospects of usefulness and ultimate success.—About $200 were expended by the Society during the past year, in defraying the expenses of emigrants to Liberia from our own immediate neighborhood.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Edgar of Frankfort, it was *Resolved*, That the Annual Report be accepted. In support of this motion Mr. Elgar made an interesting address of considerable length. An address was also made by Robert Wickliffe, Esq., at the conclusion of which he offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the pastors of the different churches in the city take up a collection on the Sabbath immediately succeeding the 4th of July next, in aid of the American Colonization Society; to be placed at the disposal of the Female Colonization Society of this place.

The meeting was dismissed with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Davidson.

Public Meeting.

We invite the attention of our citizens generally to the meeting which is to be held on Friday evening next, in the Methodist Church, with reference to the interests of the American Colonization Society, and more especially the Auxiliary Society of this city.—A general meeting of the citizens is very desirable.

We learn from the Cincinnati Journal that Dr. Shane, the gentleman who accompanied the expedition to Liberia, which sailed from New-Orleans, in November last, has recently returned to Cincinnati. The intelligence he brings respecting the Colony is most favorable.

Bishop Mead's Letter.

The following letter, addressed to Elliott Cresson, the Society's Agent in England, has appeared in the English Journals, and will doubtless be read with interest by our own countrymen. "Those who know Bishop Meade," says the African Repository, "know that he is the friend of man, whatever be his color or condition; and that in giving his support to the Colonization Society, he is moved by sentiments of exalted philanthropy and piety. He is perfectly acquainted with the state and prospects of our colored population, and therefore able to judge of their interests and of the means best adapted to improve their character and elevate their condition."

My dear Sir—In a letter lately received from our common friend, Mr. Gurley, I have learned with pleasure that you have safely arrived in England, and are diligently laboring in the good cause which you have so much at heart. In England, as in America, you doubtless find opponents—honest, but mistaken ones, who think they are rendering God a service by resisting every effort for colonizing in some distant land, even the land of their fathers, the unhappy negroes. I have thought, read, conversed, written, and spoken much on this subject for the last fifteen years. I have travelled through all the length and breadth of our land, and witnessed the condition of the negroes, bond and free; conversed fully with them, their owners, and their philanthropic friends; and every year only rivets the conviction more deeply on my mind, that to do them real good they must be separated from those of a different color.

"I have read and heard various plans for the amelioration of their condition, and for their emancipation in this our land; but have never met with one which appeared even tolerably plausible, when compared with that of the American Colonization Society. I am amazed at the continued opposition of the abolitionists to this scheme; seeing that it has already in the few years of its operation, produced more emancipations than all their previous operation for so long a time. The Society, from its commencement to the present moment, has been even distressed with the applications from slave holders to receive their negroes and convey them to the land of their forefathers—distressed, because unable to comply with the numerous requests. I speak confidently when I say that nothing is wanting but a sure and easy channel to that healthy, fertile, and suitable land, to induce slave-holders in increasing numbers to liberate their servants and transplant them there. The laws enacted in some slave states against manumission, or requiring the manumitted to leave those states, sufficiently prove the existence of the feeling which leads to emancipation. In urging the claims of Africa on British philanthropists and Christians, you need not fear to speak boldly of *very many* slave-holders who have hearts to feel as they ought to feel on this deeply interesting subject. Their true interests as agriculturists so happily accord (such is God's will) with the feelings of Christians, that we draw no little hope from this source. Even the covetous and the more worldly wise, may and will join issue with us when they perceive that to do justly and to love mercy will further their own favorite schemes. The very alarms to which we are liable, and which have of late so distressed a portion of Virginia and North Carolina, will, I trust, promote our cause. The applications for passages to Africa were never more pressing than at present, especially from that region where the late dreadful scenes were transacted. On the whole, I think we have much cause for encouragement: the more intelligent as well as pious throughout our land are, one after another falling into our ranks, and something good and great must be the result of so much prayer, faith, zeal, and liberality as are now in active exercise in our cause. I sincerely wish you abundant success in your mission to England.

The pious and benevolent are every where the same,—having one heart given them by the Lord, and that is a heart of love. Heaven bless and prosper you! prays your friend. W. MEADE.

To Elliott Cresson, Esq. London.

The Comet.

We give the following article for the benefit of such of our subscribers as feel a desire to learn something about the *Comet* whose expected appearance has caused so much excitement in the minds of some of our citizens.

We have seen a Map, prepared by E. H. Burritt, Esq. of Connecticut, showing the path of Biela's Comet (which is soon to revisit our system,) in reference to the earth's orbit, and the constellations through which it will seem to pass. This Map was prepared originally for the benefit of an Astronomical Class in the School of which Mr. B. is Principal; but on being examined by others, was deemed worthy of more extensive notoriety. It is handsomely executed, and we have no doubt accurately delineated, few men in our country being more at home among the stars than Mr. B. On a spare corner are registered the phases of the Comet, showing its distance from the sun and earth on different days, its time of rising, declination, &c. Also some remarks of a more general nature, from which we quote the following.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Its Right Ascension and Declination, on the 22d of August, will be such as to bring it in a right line between Algol in the Head of Medusa, and the Pleiades, or "Seven Stars;" the former bearing 3deg. N. N. E. and the latter, 11deg. S. S. W.—*See the Map.* For a month following the Comet's apparent course among the stars, like that of the planets will be almost directly West, though really to the East, at the mean rate of about one degree, or 15 hundred thousand miles every day. On the 19th of September it will rise in the N. E. a little before 9 in the evening, 8deg. S. of Capella, and as far N. of Beta, in the constellation of Auriga, (usually placed in the right horn of Taurus;) or 40deg. N. of the "Three Stars" in the belt of Orion.

From the 19th of Sept. to the 13th of Oct. its apparent course will continue nearly the same, inclining a little to the South; at which period it may pass so near Castor, in the head of the Twins, as possibly to obscure it: It will rise nearly in conjunction with this star, a little after 10 in the evening of the 13th, and come to the meridian, almost directly over head, just before sun-rise the following morning. From this time, the progressive motion of the Comet will barely be perceivable for several days, except that it will be observed to change its direction to the South—coursing gradually off in that direction till it crosses the Earth's orbit at the 20th deg. of Cancer, about the last of October: The other Node is in the 8th deg. of Scorpio.

The situation and appearance of this Comet will be most favorable for observation from the middle of Oct. to the middle of Nov. It will be brightest, however, about the 13th Nov. when it will rise E. N. E. a little before 10 in the evening, and come to the meridian at half past four the next morning. Its nearest approach to the Earth will be on the 23d of October, when it will be distant about 51 millions of miles. Its nearest approach to the Sun will be on the 28th of November, then distant more than 83 millions of miles; whence, there is but little reason to apprehend that it will destroy either of these bodies, or be destroyed by them.

Indian War.

From the Missouri Republican, June 12.

From the Indian War we have no important intelligence. The new levy of Illinois militia has not yet assembled at the point of rendezvous, but are now on their way. Two companies of U. States troops, under the command of Col. Davenport, arrived yesterday in the steam boat Otto, from Cantonment Leavenworth, and will proceed to-day up the Illinois river, in the steam boats Caroline and Winnebago. Two other companies, under the command of Gen. Brady, arrived at Galena on the 3d inst. destined for Gen. Atkinson's Head Quarters. We are happy to have it in our power to state, that the two young women who were taken prisoners have been rescued through the interposition of a band of friendly Winnebagoes, and by paying a ransom of $2000 worth of goods. The Indians have, doubtless, since the return of the militia, dispersed into small parties through the country for the purpose of hunting and fishing. It is however, reported that they are embodied on an island formed by the Four Lakes which affords them protection on almost every side, and a safe retreat by means of canoes, should they be routed.

We, yesterday, saw a letter from General Atkinson to his friend in this city, dated June the 10th.—He says—"It is difficult to tell when we shall get through this troublesome Indian business. I shall again take the field in ten days, and bring matters to a close as soon as possible."—*Louisville Journal.*

A New Frontier War.—We learn from an article in the Missouri Intelligencer of June 2d, that expresses have been despatched to Gov. Miller, apprising him that our own frontiers are likely to be the scene of an Indian War. The Indians are stated to have been killing or driving off the hogs and cattle of our western frontier settlers, and exhibiting demonstrations of hostility. In the south the Indians are preparing to join Black Hawk. The governor has, in consequence ordered Maj. Gen. Gentry, of the 3rd Division Missouri Militia, to have *one thousand* men in readiness to march at a moment's warning, to the frontier.—*Mo. Republican.*

Indian Incursions.—The Missouri Republican of June 12 contains the subjoining notice of the distress that prevailed in the Illinois frontier.

"We have heard from different persons, recently from the Northern part of Illinois, and also from that part of this State, bordering on the Mississippi, that the distress among the farmers, has increased to an awful extent. Hundreds of fields, we are told, will remain idle the present season, because the people are unable to procure corn to plant them. Nearly all the corn that was raised the last year was frost-bitten, and will not grow, and if any portion even of that remains on hand, it is a very small quantity.—What is called seed corn—brought from Kentucky and the lower part of this State—is selling on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, at the high price of three dollars per bushel, and a great many families are entirely destitute of the means of purchasing."

In the same paper there is a call of Missouri Militia to defend the Western and Southern frontiers of Missouri from apprehended attacks of the South-Western Indians.—*Cin. Daily Gazette.*

From the Observer & Reporter *Extra*, June 23, 5 o'clock, P.M.

CHOLERA IN CANADA.

By the mail this evening, we received intelligence that the INDIAN CHOLERA has made its appearance at Quebec and Montreal, in its direst forms.

The New York Commercial of the 15th inst. says:—It is our painful duty to announce the alarming fact, that the Indian pestilence which in its progress westward, has clad Europe in mourning, has at length distinctly appeared in America. The CHOLERA has broken out both in Quebec and Montreal—having been brought to those cities by the emigrants from Ireland.

A DAY LATER.—The N. Y. Commercial of Saturday says:—The intelligence from Montreal, received yesterday, was but too true. The Asiatic scourge, has in very truth, entered the heart of the Western continent, and the Destroying Angel is stretching his arm over us. Thus far in Montreal and Quebec, the disease has assumed its direst form, and was apparently approaching our own territory with fearful rapidity. A gentleman who left Quebec on Tuesday morning, (12th) has furnished the Courier with the Quebec Gazette of Monday, the 11th, by which it appears that FIFTY-NINE cases and FORTY FIVE DEATHS had occured up to the evening of the 10th, and he reports that at the time of his departure the cases in Quebec amounted to EIGHTY, and the deaths to upwards of SIXTY.

He described the disease as exceeding in malignity, any previous accounts of its virulence either in Europe or Asia, and all who were attacked were considered hopeless. He witnessed its first symptoms upon *five* emigrants standing upon the warf, and before they could be conveyed to the hospital, *two* of them died. A servant woman living in the house where he boarded, was seized with the disease, and died within *three hours;* and a crockery merchant of his acquaintance, living in the upper town, was carried off within *six hours*! Three persons were attacked on board the steam-boat in which he came passenger to Montreal, and before they reached the next landing, one of them, a resident Canadian, was a corpse—the other two could not have survived. The alarm at Albany, and in the towns at the North, is very great, as will be seen by the proceedings of the city authorities, and the precautionary measures adopted to prevent, if possible, the introduction of the disease.

Board of Health, Quebec, June 11, 1832.

It becomes the painful duty of the Board of Health to announce the existence of the Asiatic Cholera in our City and neighborhood. This decision is founded, after mature deliberation, upon the unanimous opinion of the Medical Gentlemen of the City.

Thirty-four deaths have occurred within the last forty-eight hours.

The editor of the Gazette gives the following cases, as having been reported.

At the Emigrants Hospital.

39 cases—26 deaths—2 convalescent.

At private dwellings.

20 cases—15 deaths.

Great alarm exists in Albany, Troy, New York, and other eastern cities, and the most energetic measures have been taken to prevent, if possible, the introduction of this terrible scourge into the United States. Meetings of the City Authorities of all three of the above named cities have been called, and resolutions adopted, establishing the strictest sanitary precautions. The Mayor of New-York has issued a proclamation, prohibiting all vessels, with sick persons on board, from approaching the city, and also, all carriages and other vehicles.

At Albany, the Canal Locks were shut against the boats, and an ordinance passed prohibiting emigrants from entering the city. It is probable however, notwithstanding these measures, that a few days will bring us intelligence of the breaking out of this disease within our own borders.

The Eastern papers of this evening, are filled with extracts concerning this disease, but we have no time for a further notice.

Montreal, June 11, 1832.

We feel much concerned in announcing that that dreadful disease, the CHOLERA, exists at Quebec, and no doubt here also. It is officially announced at Quebec, where it first appeared on the 9th inst in 15 cases and 7 deaths. Two or three individuals died here last evening and this morning, under suspicious circumstances, which leave little or no doubt on our minds that the Cholera was the disease; and however injurious it may prove to business generally, and to ours in particular, to spread this alarming report, yet we think it our duty to state facts candidly, without regard to consequences, as respects pounds, shillings and pence. Yours,

HORATIO GATES & CO.

From the Albany Journal and Telegraph, June 16.

Postscript.

CHOLERA AT QUEBEC, MONTREAL, SORREL, ST. JOHNS AND LAPARARIE!!!

By an Evening Journal Extra, we learn that the CHOLERA in Quebec is increasing its ravages, there having been on the 11th inst. 59 new cases and 34 deaths. The disease is not only at Montreal, but is said to be at St. Johns, Sorrel and Laparare, and we are informed that when the stage left WHITEHALL on Thursday evening, one or two cases had appeared in that place. We anticipate our usual time of publication, for the purpose of giving this mournful intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Observer.

Highly Important.

By an arrival at this port, London papers have been received to the 15th of May. The news is of the first importance. All England was in a state of intense excitement. The King had refused to create new Peers! The Grey ministry had resigned! The DUKE OF WELLINGTON had been called upon to form a new administration!

In London, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, and all the great towns of the kingdom, public meetings had been called, and resolutions adopted TO REFUSE THE PAYMENT OF TAXES till the Reform Bill had passed, and to petition the House of Commons to WITHHOLD SUPPLIES from the King!

In Birmingham it is supposed, that nearly 200,000 people assembled, to express their indignation at the conduct which had rendered necessary the resignation of ministers.

The Common Council of London had passed a resolution, declaring that the refusal of the King to create new Peers, "had put to hazard the STABILITY OF THE THRONE."

Mr. Hume, the member from Middlesex, had boldly proposed in the House of Commons, to stop supplies till measures were taken to secure the people in the enjoyments of their rights.

With few exceptions, the people manifested no disposition to resort to violence; but the sentiment, "Pay no more taxes, grant no more supplies," was almost universal.

France continued in a disturbed state. The continued illness of M. Perier rendered the formation of a new ministry necessary, and the difficulty of the task was almost as great as in Great Britain.

In Greece the revolutionary movement had succeed; the government of Capo d'Istria had been forcibly dissolved, and himself compelled to fly from the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings of the Common Council and citizens of London.

A Court of Common Council, especially summoned, was held on Thursday May 10th, at Guildhall, in consequence of a requisition most numerously signed, for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures should be adopted in consequence of the proceedings in the House of Lords upon the Reform bill.

The Common Council amongst a series of resolutions, "each of which, "says the London Times," is worthy of the highest applause, for the spirit, and energy, and sound good sense which it indicates," declared that the advisers of His MAJESTY'S negative upon the proposition of his Ministers to create Peers, have proved themselves *the enemies of their Sovereign, and have put to imminent hazard* THE STABILITY OF THE THRONE and the tranquility and security of the country." They resolved, under these distressing circumstances, and as a means of procuring for the people an efficient reform, "to petition the House of Commons to WITHHOLD THE SUPPLIES until such a reform shall have been secured." They resolved that Lord Grey and his colleagues deserved the highest respect and regard from the Common Council; and finally—what is not the least impressive symptom of the whole—they resolved that a committee of their body "should sit *from day to day*, and report upon the PROGRESS OF REFORM." A proceeding like this does by no means look as if the citizens of London conceived the present to be an *ordinary crisis*. It appertains to a time on the issues of which hangs REFORM OR REVOLUTION; and that is the true character of the existing hour.

On Friday, a meeting of the livery of London, more numerous, intelligent, and determined, both in tone and spirit, than any within our recollection, was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of petitioning the Commons House of Parliament to withhold the supplies from the Executive government, until the Reform Bill shall have passed into law; and also to address his Majesty to take the necessary steps for securing the immediate passing of Reform by a sufficient creation of peers. The space between the barriers was completely filled, and the aspect of such a vast number of uncovered heads was peculiarly striking, but the unanimity and firmness that distinguished their proceedings was still more impressive than the numbers of the assemblage.

Sudden and spontaneous meeting of the Reformers of Birmingham and its vicinity.

BIRMINGHAM, Thursday, May 10.—It is scarcely possible to imagine the spirit of excitement into which the town of Birmingham had been thrown by the rejection of the Reform Bill by the Lords and the resignation of His Majesty's Ministers. The anti-reformers in London may affect to treat this with contempt, but if they had been present in Birmingham this day, we doubt not that another and a very different feeling would have prevailed in their minds. In this town there is but one feeling—one firm, fixed, determined feeling, which it is impossible to suppress. We are morally certain, that if the Bill be not passed, the people will not pay taxes. This they have determined. Indeed, as early as 11 o'clock yesterday, the windows exhibited a printed placard, of which the following is a copy.

"*Notice—No Taxes paid here until the Reform Bill is passed.—May*, 9."

In other windows, and we observed on the lawn of a gentleman's house in the vicinity of the town, there was exhibited the following:—"No taxes paid here in money, and no goods bought distrained for taxes." But perhaps the best evidence of the state of opinion in this town, is the fact of hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants of the professional and mercantile classes having joined the Political Union yesterday morning. These gentlemen have not been in the habit of taking a part in politics, but they now see the absolute necessity, to use the expression of one of them,—"to buckle on their armor." We understand that more than 100 subscribers of the News Room, to which none but the respectable and opulent inhabitants are admitted, put down their names as members of the Political Union. In fact, persons of all creeds and all political opinions are joining that body. On Tuesday four Catholic Priests enrolled themselves, and a considerable number of that respectable society called Quakers became members. The fact is, the people feel that it is by union only that the country can be saved from falling into a state anarchy and financial confusion.

The number of persons assembled yesterday afternoon at Newhall hill certainly exceeded 100,000.—The space, which occupies 6 acres was densely filled, and, as on Monday, the tops of the surrounding hills and houses were covered with people. It is really astonishing how such a number of human beings could have been got together so suddenly and spontaneously in four hours. We understand that several large manufacturers, heretofore considered anti-reformers, closed their work rooms at 3 o'clock, to give their men an opportunity to attend the meeting, and at the same time informing them that their wages would be paid as usual. But the meeting was not confined to Birmingham people alone. Many thousand persons attended from the surrounding towns, and deputies from Worcester, Coventry, Wolverhampden, Walsall, Warwick, and other places, were hourly arriving, in order to take advice as to the best course of proceeding in their respective districts.

6 *o'clock P. M.*—The meeting is just over, and though for the last two hours the people have been leaving the ground, not being able to hear the proceeding, yet the numbers now passing our windows are truly terrible. All, however, is quiet. The people conscious of their strength, are not alarmed for the Bill. They feel that they can take it at any time should the Lords refuse to grant it them.

FRANCE.

"We have little to say this week," says a London paper, "on continental topics; there is, however, one circumstance which, at the present crisis, demands attention, and that is the dreadfully disturbed state of France. The mad attempt of the Dutchess de Berri has, it is true, failed; but France rocks to her centre with monkish intrigue, Carlist conspiracy, and Republican enthusiasm. The illness of M. Perier, and the small hopes entertained of his recovery, demand the formation of a new ministry; and it is not a little striking the coincidence observable with regard to England, that in France the war party are called out by Louis Phillip to form an administration or a coalition with the remnant of the present.—Should a Wellington and Peel cabinet get into office here, we foresee the probable fatal results which will ensue. The news of Monday night's proceedings produced the greatest consternation in Paris among the friends of order and peace—may their and our fear prove unfounded."

The Duke of Reichstadt, the young Napolean, was recovering from his sickness.

The health of Casimir Perier was improving.

The late disturbances at Marseilles were caused by the Carlists, but were entirely defeated.

PORTUGAL.

Expedition of Don Pedro.

The reported capture of Madeira by Don Pedro's squadron, about the 28th, proves to be incorrect. A London paper contains advices from Madeira, of the 1st, stating that Admiral Sartorius had resumed the blockade, and had detained several small vessels laden with corn and provisions, which had been sent to Porto Santo.

GREECE.

Expedition of Capo d' Istria.

The London Times received from Paris on the 15th of May brings intelligence that the French Government had received despatches from Greece, bringing the particulars of the revolutionary movement against the government of Capo d'Istria, which has been forcibly dissolved. Capo d'Istria himself was obliged to sail, it is supposed, for the Ionian Islands.

CHOLERA.—The ship Brenda arrived at Baltimore on the 6th inst. with 123 passengers from Liverpool, which port she left on the 24th of April. On the 1st of May, seven days after leaving port, a case of cholera occured, which was followed, between that day and the 9th of May by 8 other cases, one of which proved fatal. Every precaution has been used since the arrival of the vessel at Baltimore by cleansing the ship, clothes of passengers &c. to prevent the re-appearance of the disease.—*N. Y. Obs.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—*Eight persons drowned.*—"We understand," says the Boston Gazette, "that during the squall on Tuesday afternoon; a boat in which was a party of nine gentlemen on a fishing excursion, was upset about two miles outside the light house, and eight of them were drowned. Two of the gentlemen drowned we are informed were artists, and the remainder principally merchants of respectable houses in Boston.

MARRIED—On Wednesday evening the 13th inst. by the Rev. Gideon Blackburn, Col. WILLIAM BARR, of Versailles, to MISS ELIZA JANE, daughter of Maj. Herman Bowmar, of Woodford county.

Apprentices Wanted.

ONE OR TWO BOYS will be taken to learn the *Tailoring Business*, if immediate application be made. None need apply who cannot come well recommended. THOMAS RANKIN.

Lexington, June 20th, 1832.—51-3t.

CLASSICAL & SELECT SCHOOL.

THE Second quarter of this School will commence on Monday the 25th inst.

TERMS.

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$3 50	per qr.
Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, English Grammar and Geography,	$4 50	"
History, Rhetoric, Logic, &c.	$5 00	"
Natural and Moral Philosophy, Geometry, Algebra, Latin and Greek,	$6 00	"

A few more scholars will be received if early application is made. G. WHIPPLE.

Lexington, June 20th, 1832.—51-3t.

ECLECTIC INSTITUTE, LEXINGTON, KY.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 2d of July.

FACULTY FOR THE SUMMER SESSION.

REV. B. O. PEERS, Department of Moral and Mental Philosophy.
H. A. GRISWOLD, Department of Mathematics.
H. H. EATON, Department of Natural Sciences.
C. METCALF, Pestalozzian Department.
D. DEACON, & B. B. SAYRE, } Department of Ancient Languages and Belles Letters.

June 13, 1832.—50-6t.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving an extensive assortment of NEW GOODS purchased under favorable circumstances and on as good terms as any in Lexington, and which in part are as follows, viz.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinetts,
Summer Cloth, Merino, Angola & Rouen Cassimere,
Brochell Beaverteen, Satteen,
Brown & grass-bleached Irish Linen, superior quality
Calicoes, Ginghams & Painted Muslins of all descriptions,
Domestic Cotton, Tickings and Drillings,
Table and Towel Diaper,
10-4 Irish sheeting, Marseilles Quilts,
A great variety of Marseilles and other vestings,
Bishop Lawn, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss Muslins,
An elegant assortment of Gauze, Lace and other Ribbons,
A great variety of fancy Gauze Hdkfs,
Berlin, white and brown Linen Gloves,
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

IN GREAT VARIETY, SUCH AS:

Casteel, mill, cross cut, pannel, and hand Saws,
Best Steelyards, drawing from 50 to 400 lbs.
Casteel Files assorted,
Braces and Bits, very *Cheap*,
Percussion and common gun and pistol Locks,
A complete assortment of Locks of all descriptions,
Spring window fastenings, a new article,
SADDLERY & Tools for workmen in great variety,
Pen-knives, &c. Bell-metal, Brass & Zinck Kettles,
A few sets of elegant gilt Tea China,
30 sets of English China 32 pieces,
100 doz. Cups and Saucers do.
A few sets dining China,
And a great variety of Liverpool and Queensware,
White Beaver, Silk and Fur Hats, black do.
Fine and common Palm-leaf and Leghorn Hats,
Ladies Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
3000 pair of Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Children's Shoes and Boots.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Philadelphia Calf Skins,

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices. Purchasers may find it to their interest to give me a call.

JOSEPH H. HARVEY.

Lex. June 6, 1832—49-tf

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers are receiving their

Spring and Summer Goods;

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Cloths, Mexican and Rouen Mixtures;
New Style Prints and Ginghams;
French Painted Muslins;
Mandarines;
Silks, and Silk Handerchiefs, of the latest and most fashionable style;
Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7;
Canton Straw Matting for Carpeting;
1500 pieces Flowered PAPER for Rooms and Passages;
30 bbls. LOAF SUGAR, &c. &c. &c.

Country Merchants will be offered these goods on accommodating terms.

TILFORD & ANDERSON.

Lexington, April, 1832. 41-tf.

91941

POETRY.

Earth's Voices.

"In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice."

To him who has an ear for melody,
Who loves earth's natural music, where no harp
Of curious make, by man's device, is framed
To measure sounds by arbitrary laws—
How manifold the minstrelsy that swells
From her voiced instruments—he walks abroad
And nature is attuned to harmony.
Earth caught her music when the morning stars
Welcomed the stranger to their galaxy;
And ever since, there's not a thing that lives
But hath an utterance, though inaudible,
To him whose ear is wedded to the wire,
And to the viol's smooth, voluptuous trills.
The stream that through the untrodden desert flows,
Impregnates with its cadences the air,
The first white snow-drop and the last brown flower
That leans it withered cheek on Winter's breast,
Hold eloquent converse with the changing year.

Spring has a joyful tone—
There's a glad murmur through the forest trees;
And budding boughs, stirred by the southern breeze,
As if their maker's hand were o'er them thrown,
Give forth a voice peculiarly their own.

Summer, a careless song,
When birds pursue their mates upon the wing,
And hold their revels round the shaded spring,
Or, perched upon some branch, the whole day long
Echo each other's numbers, clear and strong.

Autumn too, has a tongue
Of varied melody: oft times she grieves,
And o'er her faded sheen a requiem weaves;
At whiles her garners with ripe spoils are hung,
And the loud harvest-home is gaily sung.

Stern Winter goes not by
With silent footsteps: There's a crashing sound
Where the hewn cedar topples to the ground;
And the pure snow, when from the frosty sky
Its flakes come down, yields delicate minstresly.

And childhood's early day—
It is all music: With the blush of light
Its hymn commences: at shut of night
Only the tune is changed—a gentler lay
Steals from its sleeping lips to heaven away.

And where is he! Oh where!
Who has not known a mother's voice, and felt
Its power to sway, to move, to soothe, to melt!
And when for those she loves, that voice is prayer,
Angels aloft its supplications bear.

Love breathes a fitful strain
Of broken melody: When the love is young,
Like mingled pearls that have not yet been strung
It hath some rapturous numbers, but 'tis pain,
When warbled once, to sing them o'er again.

Pale sorrow bears a part
In this unceasing concert; and her wail
Is like the mourning of November's gale,
Or as the plaint of the death-stricken hart
Pierced by the forest ranger's bearded dart.

Religion's anthem swells
From holy lips; unchanged by years or clime,
Still soaring heavenward with a note sublime,
Or whispering inwardly, its utterance tells
Of peace, drawn from salvation's living wells.

Oh, faith is never dumb!
Hark to the burst of triumph from yon bed—
Her trilling chant—"Death thou art captive led!
From this low earth, my temporary home,
To take my high reward, I come! I come!"

—*Albany Argus.* VIATOR.

Reading.

What pleasures are those persons deprived of who are unable to read! Oh, what a dreary waste, an uncultivated desert, does that town or village present that is without a Bible, and which can scarcely muster up ten individuals who could read the Bible if they had it! Yet there was a time when this was the case in Britain; and there are many towns and villages in the world which are in this deplorable condition even at the present day. Yea, there are spots in England and Scotland, and large places in Ireland and America too, which are still covered over with this thick gloom. The question naturally arises, Will it always remain so? I boldly answer, no. Shall it remain so much longer? I transfer the question to the followers of the Lamb. They must decide it.

How gratifying is it to devoted christians to be able to open the treasures of redeeming love, to make known to their neighbours the unsearchable riches of Christ? And what pious person cannot do this to a certain extent? The old proverb is, "When the people are blind, a man with one eye will be accounted a philosopher." Let every man do what he can. Talents improve by exercise.—Perseverance will do much? The man who travels but one mile an hour, will, if he persevers for two years and a half, make the circumference of the globe. Invention will do much! The man who strikes out a new thought, who suggests a new idea, who forms a new plan for doing good, may confer unspeakable obligations upon the present and future generations. Union will accomplish wonders! Molehills, if often heaped, to mountains rise. All the waters of the deluge were composed of drops; and what could not the individual and concentrated energies of the Lord's people effect, if they were heartily devoted to the cause! The present state of the world calls for unusual efforts. A vast majority of the human race are perishing for lack of knowledge, and they will continue to perish, if the disciples of Jesus do not come to their help. "England expects every man to do his duty," was the watchword of a dying warrior, and it conveyed an electric shock through the whole fleet. Every man exerted himself to the uttermost. And shall a dying Nelson be heard, and a dying, risen, glorified Saviour be disregarded?—Oh, it must not be! God forbid! Oh, for the quickening Spirit, that can raise the dead; for until every disciple is roused to consider his responsibility, and to exert all his powers, the world will continue in the embraces of the wicked one; darkness will cover the earth, and gross darkness the people.—*London Evangelical Magazine.*

Newspapers.

"Intelligence is the life of liberty."

An American, and not take a paper! I should respect him more, and pity him less, if I saw him with a newspaper, although destitute of a coat or breakfast. What could be a more noble spectacle than a freeman, who would sooner deprive himself of those articles which we call necessaries, than to remain ignorant of the world's history in this wonderful age. On the other hand, what more abject and base than to throw away on vicious indulgences, an hundred times the price of a paper, and for the want of one, remain unqualified for the discharge of our public duties.

The history of the past ages is useful, but the history of our own times is indispensable. Men who undertake to stir without it will grope in thick darkness; and will be unable to judge with accuracy of public affairs, and will be responsible to their families, their country, and their God, for their refusal to acquire knowledge.

The history of our own times is a matter of peculiar concern to us, because it is the age of astonishing changes; of changes too that affect our dearest hopes; but the history of the present times concerns us more especially because *these times are our own.*

But who is so selfish as to think of none but himself? Who will not have an eye to the intelligence of those about him? Who will not regard the innocence, peace and elevated state of society, which comes from disseminating knowledge; and that cheapest and most general diffusion of knowledge, the circulation of the newspaper?—Ah! do we reflect sufficiently how important an auxiliary of virtue it may become?—Do we think how much more efficient it may be than even the pulpit? How much wider the circulation of its sentiments! and, transitory as they are, how much more lasting its impression!

Again we ask, who will not take a little pains, or exert a little influence to qualify men for the exercise of their rights? Who will not in this way do something to strengthen the barrier which freedom has thrown up in the western world against the ravages of despotism?

But, above all, who is there can bear to send his offspring upon the world unfitted to take an active part in it, and limited in the power of being useful to themselves and others? The young of either sex who are ignorant of their times, cannot come in competition with others. Small indeed, in comparison, is their chance for exalted characters, or success in enterprise.

Newspapers in Schools.

It has been more than once proposed that newspapers should be introduced into our schools.—Their indiscriminate use would be far from profitable; but the following extract from Alcott's "Historical description of the first public school in Hartford," illustrates a method of conducting this exercise, which cannot fail to do good.

"Scholars, what is the latest news from Europe? 'The British Parliament is prorogued.' *Prorogued*! what does that mean? 'Adjourned.' Who did this? Who prorogued the Parliament? 'The king.' Who is the king of Great Britain? 'William IV.' Is he a popular king? 'Yes.' What do you mean by popular? 'In favor with the people.' Why did the king prorogue the Parliament? 'Because he was friendly to the Reform Bill.'—And who are opposed to that Bill? 'The Peers, or House of Lords.' How many *houses* are there in the British Parliament? 'Two.'—What are they called? 'The House of Lords, and the House of Commons.'

"How has the war between Russia and Poland terminated? 'The Russians have taken Warsaw, and conquered Poland. What is to become of Poland now? 'It will probably come under the yoke of Russia again.' Who has most distinguished himself in this war?—'The Polish General, Skryzenecki.'

"What was the latest news from Greece? 'The Count Capo d' Istrias has been assassinated.' Who was Count Capo d' Istrias? The President of Greece.' Is Greece in Asia?—'No Sir.' Where is it then? 'In the southren part of Europe.'

"What is the most important news in the United States? 'Congress has just assembled at Washington.' For what purpose does Congress meet? 'To make laws.' Of whom does Congress consist? How many Senators from each state, and how often appointed?—How many Representatives, and how long do they hold their office?

This will serve as a specimen of the method of studying newspapers. The plan is rather novel, and well calculated to excite a taste for reading, and a love for general information.—But this is not all. The conversation about Poland and Greece, enkindles a desire in the minds of the pupils to understand the geography and history of those countries and of those near them, to which they sustain important relations. The history and geography thus taught will hardly ever be forgotten.—*Annals of Education.*

Reliance on Christ.

Might I be permitted to advert to my own experience, I should say, that I have found nothing so salutary as to turn the mind immediately to Christ. "Whosoever calleth upon the name of the Lord, shall be saved." To pray immediately to Christ, to cast ourselves incessantly upon his power and grace, as revealed in the gospel, appears to be the best antidote to every despondency. I have no doubt that we are much wanting to ourselves, in not having more direct dealings with the Saviour, or not addressing him now in the same spirit in which he was applied to for the relief of bodily diseases. He is exalted at the right hand of God, for the purpose of dispensing pardon, peace, and eternal life, to all that humbly seek his aid; and, wonderful condescension! he has declared "he will in no wise cast out whomsoever cometh unto him."—*Hall.*

The Praying Physician.

I know a physician, who is in the practice of kneeling by the bed-side of his patients, and imploring the blessing of God upon his medical prescriptions. I have been informed of another, respecting whom are stated the following interesting facts. He was called to a surgical case, of a very critical character. An operation was required speedily; which might save the man's life; but from peculiar circumstances, so critical, that the man might die under it. This pious physician and surgeon having examined the case, made his patient aware of his situation, and of the hazard which would attend the operation; and referred it to him to decide whether it should be performed. The patient said, "Do it." "I leave you then, my dear sir," said the physician, "for half an hour, which I shall spend in prayer to God. Let me beg you also to spend it in preparing for the worst." The physician went to "the throne of grace;" and came from it to his critical work. God had heard his prayers. The operation was successful; and the man's life was saved. His soul, too, it is believed, received good through the faithfulness of the praying physician. What a different matter, to be under the hands of such a physician, and to be under those of one who perhaps never lifted a prayer to God for his patients, in the whole course of his practice. I do not say that successful practice can be expected only from the pious physician. But I do say, whenever I lie trembling on the side of the grave, bring to my bed-side of all human physicians, a son of the "Great Physician;" one who will remember my immortal soul, while he prescribes for my perishable body.—*Quarterly Register.*

A Remarkable Anecdote.

Lord Craven lived in London when the last great plague raged. His house was in that part of the town called Craven-buildings. On that sad calamity growing epidemic, his lordship, to avoid the danger, resolved to retire to his seat in the country. His coach and six were accordingly at the door, the baggage put up and all things in readiness for the journey. As he was walking through the hall with his hat on, his cane under his arm, and putting on his gloves, in order to step into his carriage, he overheard his negro (who served him as a postillion) saying to another servant, "I suppose by my Lord's quitting London to avoid the plague, that his God lives in the country, and not in town." The poor negro said this in the simplicity of his heart, as really believing in a plurality of gods. The speech, however, struck Lord Craven very sensibly, and made him pause. "My God (thought he) lives every where, and can preserve me in town as well as in the country: I'll e'en stay where I am. The ignorance of that negro has preached a useful sermon to me. Lord, pardon that unbelief, and that distrust of thy providence, which made me think of running away from thy hand." He immediately ordered the horses to be taken from the coach, and the baggage to be brought in. He continued in London, was remarkably useful among his sick neighbours, and never caught the infection.

The Hymn in the Tempest.

Mr. Wesley, in his journal, speaks in terms of the highest commendation respecting twenty-six Germans, members of the Moravian church, who came out to America in the same ship with himself. He continues—"There was now an opportunity of trying whether they were delivered from the spirit of fear, as well as from that of pride, anger, and revenge. In the midst of the psalm wherewith their service began, the sea broke over, split the mainsail in pieces, covered the ship, and poured in between the decks as if the great deep had already swallowed us up. A terrible screaming began among the English. The Germans calmly sung on. I asked one of them afterwards "Was you not afraid?" He answered, "I thank God, No." I asked, "But were not your women and children afraid?" He replied mildly, "No; our women and children are not afraid to die."—*Life of Wesley.*

Rev. Dr. John Rippon,

The well known author of a collection of hymns and of a music book which is adapted to them, is still living in London, as an occasional preacher, in the 84th year of his age. The Religious Herald mentions a recent letter from him, which closes by saying—"I am constantly waiting to hear the voice from heaven bid me pass over Jordan."—*Western Recorder.*

Humility.

If thou art a vessel of gold, and thy brother but of wood, be not high-minded, it is God that maketh thee to differ; the more bounty God shows, the more humility he requires. Those mines that are richest are deepest, those stars that are highest seem smallest, the goodliest buildings have the lowest foundations; the more God honoureth men, the more they should humble themselves; the more the fruit, the lower the branch on which it grows; pride is ever the companion of emptiness. O, how full was the apostle, yet how low was his language of himself—"Least of saints, last of apostles, chief of sinners, no sufficiency to think, no ability to do;" all that he is, he is by grace.—Thus humility teaches us in our doings to draw strength from God, not from ourselves in our graces, ascribe their goodness to God, and their weakness to ourselves.—*Bishop Reynolds.*

"Don't Scream."

It was one of the rules laid down by the British Conference, that no preacher should preach oftener than twice on a week day or three times on a Sabbath. Mr. Wesley advised his preachers to avoid long sermons; and more than once in his journal he has recorded the death of men, who were martyrs to long and loud preaching. In a letter to one of his followers on this subject he writes, "*Scream* no more at the peril of your soul. God now warns you by me. Speak as earnestly as you can; but do not scream. Speak with all your heart; but with a moderate voice. It was said of our Lord, "He shall not *cry.*" The word probably means, "He shall not *scream.*" Herein be a follower of me, as I am of Christ. I often speak loud, often vehemently; but I never *scream.* I never strain myself: I dare not: I know it would be a sin against God and my own soul."—*Percy's Anecdotes.*

Love of Dress.

"Odious! in woollen!—'twould a saint provoke,"
Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke.
"No; let a charming chintz, and Brussels lace,
Wrap these cold limbs, and shade this lifeless face;
One need not sure be ugly, though one's dead—
And—Betty—give this cheek a little red."

For the credit of American women, I trust the character portrayed by the satirist, has not often been found in our country; still I should not dare to say it is entirely false.

Not many years since, a lady of N. England, (I could give her name,) who was celebrated for her beauty, and the elegance of her attire, on all occasions, had a sudden and dreadful shock of the palsy, from which she had no hope of recovery. But she refused to admit her most intimate friends to visit her, because, as she told her confidential nurse, she knew her features were distorted, and she could not be properly dressed to see company, and that her friends should never look on her with a stare of wonder and pity—adding, as her final reason—"I will be a belle until I am a corpse."

It appears to me that moralists and Christians do not sufficiently estimate the effects which fashions, and the *habit* of considering these as of the first importance to respectability, exercise on the character of women, and, consequently, on that of society. Many good people condemn the expensiveness of fashion, who yet seem not aware that any thing more precious than silver and gold is lavished in this devotion of the heart, soul, and mind, to dress. They do not take into their account the days, and we may say, years, consumed in this pursuit, without any real improvement, in any excellence whatsoever, even allowing taste in dress to be an excellence. The lady who has devoted herself to the study of modes, all her life, is no nearer finding the standard of perfection than when she began, because the vagaries of fashion set all rules of taste at defiance. And she must follow the fashion. But to do this she wasted her time, lost opportunities of moral and mental improvement, neglected the education of her children and the duties of benevolence, and most probably disturbed her husband's peace by her caprices, if she has not seriously embarrassed him by extravagancies.

Dr. Judson's Letter.

It is seriously hoped, that the letter to females, written by Mr. Judson, will be read by every christian female on the globe; and be read *prayerfully* too. The spirit it breathes is *not* the spirit of the world; but savors strongly of that *self-denying, holy decision*, he has so peculiarly exhibited in his whole christian course. It shows, too, emphatically, the folly and sin of the Christian female, in wearing that gaudy trapping which the Bible has expressly forbidden; and the beauty of the holy religion we profess, which could so gloriously conquer the vanity of the Karen christian, and enable her to say, "I love Christ more than this." Do, my dear friends, when you read this letter, remember that it is spoken to *you*; that your example may not only do good or hurt, in America, but it will reach even to *India*. Yes, the sound shall go to the end of the world; the heart of the missionary shall be joyful, or sorrowful, in proportion as you array yourselves in *modest* or *gaudy* apparel.—And what, let me ask, is there so bewitching, in the frippery of the world, that the *Christian*, the heir of Heaven, cannot forego? What can there be in an ear-ring, a bracelet, or a gay ribbon, that she, who has professedly sold *all* for Christ, can look upon with delight, or even stoop to have about her? Read, I entreat you, this letter, *alone*, and *prayerfully*, and ask yourselves if, like the Karen woman, you can lay off you finery, and say, 'I love Christ more than these."—*Female Advocate.* MARY.

Value of Religious Newspapers.

The Difference.—The pastor of a Baptist church in Maine in a letter to the editor of Zion's Advocate, says, "In my daily visits among my numerous and beloved flock, I am often surprised at the striking difference observable between those families who are furnished with a religious paper, and those who are not. I allude to a difference relating to general information. Whenever the subjects of Missions, Bible Societies, Sabbath Schools, or Tract Societies, or Revivals, are introduced into a family, furnished with a religious periodical, they are ready to join with pleasure in the conversation and will frequently allude to some circumstance of deep interest, which has arrested their attention in the course of their reading.—But this is not all; their hearts are feelingly alive to these subjects. But when such subjects are introduced as the topic of conversation in a family who take no such paper, it is easy to perceive that they are lamentably ignorant of the wonderful things God is doing in our day. Besides, their hearts are as cold towards them as a stone. It is a painful truth that there are members in our churches, who seem better pleased with a low, intriguing political journal, than with a paper devoted to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. O, how little do such professors regard the glory of God, their own edification, or the welfare of the children and families committed to their charge!"

A wag recommends the institution of an anti-boys-three-years-old-smoking-long-nines-in-the-street society.

MERCHANT TAILORS' FASHIONABLE STORE.

Cheapside, No 2. Lexington.

Williams & Wilson,

HAVE just received and are now opening, a new style and splendid assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

carefully selected by one of the firm, from the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, by the latest fashionable pattern cards from Paris and London:

CONSISTING OF

Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Forrest Green, Invisible Green, Bronze, Plumb, Mulberry, Claret, Coffee Brown, Oxford Mixed, Steel Mixed, CLOTHS. Also, a splendid variety of Single and Double Milled CASSIMEERS, of every corresponding colour suitable to the shade of the cloths; New style summer Cloths of various grades and colours; fancy satin checked linen Drilling, Stockinett, vincent Card Merino, &c.; Superior style of Vestings, Gold and Silver tinseled; English silk Vestiing; fancy figured Silks, plain, black, brown, olive, &c.; variety of fashionable satin striped Mersailles; plain and fancy satin trimmed Stocks; Gloves; Cravats; Shirts; Dickeys; Collars; Pocket Handkerchiefs; Suspenders; Hose and Half-Hose; and a variety of other tasty and fashionable articles too numerous to mention.

All of which they will sell on the very lowest terms for cash.—They pledge themselves that their work shall be executed in a manner and style not inferior to any in the United States, as they have personally received and made arrangements to receive all the advantages of the style and taste of the Eastern Cities. They return their thanks for the liberal patronage they have received, and solicit their friends to call and examine for themselves. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to. Also for the trade, they will keep a full assortment of trimmings to sell at the lowest wholesale rate. Employers wishing to obtain A. F. Saguez's patent system of cutting, from New York, can obtain it of us, as we are his agents.

Latest Fashions just received.

Lex. April 17—42-tf.

FOR SALE---A Farm,

CONTAINING *two hundred and fifty acres* of land, lying on the bottom of the Ohio River, five miles below the Mouth of Big Sandy, Greenup County, Ky. on which there is a good dwelling house and barn, and other necessary buildings; a good apple orchard; and one hundred acres in a good state of cultivation.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to make immediate application. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

JAMES POAGE.

Greenup County, Ky. April 17th, 1832.—43-tf.

VAN DOREN'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Rev. I. Van Doren, the senior Principal of the Brooklyn Collegiate Institute, and Lady, intend removing to Lexington in May, for the purpose of associating themselves with the present Principal and Teachers of this Institution.

In so doing, they design making the Institute established in Lexington as *permanent* and as desirable as the parent Institution, opposite the city of N. York, which they have left in full operation, under the charge of one of its former Principals.

The Messrs. Van Doren have taken a lease upon the spacious mansion of Mrs. Hart, for the accommodation of the family and pupils. The extensive pleasure grounds, included in the campus and garden attached to the building, afford all that retirement and variety in recreation and exercise so desirable for young ladies, while engaged in their literary pursuits.

The course of studies is full and extensive, embracing a judicious selection of all the English, Scientific, Classical and Ornamental branches taught in our Universities and Colleges, which belong to a lady's education.

The School Halls are furnished in the style of a parlour, where neatness, amiability and propriety of manners and conversation will ever be expected and inculcated.

Instruction in Vocal Music and Calisthenics is given to all the pupils free of expense. The value of the Calisthenic exercises is yet to be appreciated in this section of our country; for we are persuaded from experience, and the universal testimony of the first schools in Europe, that when *understood*, every parent will adopt them, who considers *the health and vigor* both of the *body and mind*, connected with the ease and elegance of their daughters' manners, an object worthy of their attention.

TERMS.

Board, furnished rooms, pew rent, bed and bedding, lights and fuel in school, lecture and bed rooms,	$40 per qr
Tuition in French, Spanish and Italian, each	10
Latin and Greek,	6
Music, On Piano,	15
Music, On Guitar,	"
Music, On Harp,	20
Use of instruments,	3
Drawing and painting, (in water or oil colors,)	10
Tuition in the Junior Department,	6
" " Senior Department, including all the literary branches,	10

No extra charge for the use of Globes, Maps Charts, and other school apparatus. A deduction is made when a parent or guardian places three or more pupils in the Institute at the same time.

All payments made quarterly *in advance.*

Parents are at liberty to withdraw their daughters whenever dissatisfied.

The Anniversary of the Institute is held on the last Thursday of July, when diplomas, bearing the signatures of all their teachers and classmates, will be awarded to such as have completed the course of studies; and gold medals presented for superiority in scholarship, amiability, &c.—Upon these occasions, there will be a public oration upon female education, in connection with other appropriate exercises.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Doren presume, from their long experience as associate Principals in one of the most extensive and well astablished female boarding schools in the Union, that all reasonable expectations of parents and guardians, placing young ladies under their care, will be fully realized.

The City of Lexington stands preeminent among all the towns in the Western States, as affording superior literary as well as local advantages, for the education of youth. Containing as it does, established institutions of the highest respectability, both for ladies and gentlemen, no parent can fail to find some from the many, that will not only promise, but insure satisfaction.

Further particulars may be known at the Institute, or by letters addressed to the Principals.

ISAAC VAN DOREN, A. M.
L. HALSEY VAN DOREN, A. B.
Principals.

Reference may also be made to the following gentlemen of this City.

Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D. | Hon. H. Clay,
Rev. B. O. Peers, | Jno. W. Hunt, Esq.
Rev. R. Davidson, | Thomas Smith, Esq.
Dr. Cook, Dr. Dudley, Dr. Short, Dr. Yandell, } Professors in Transylvania University.

Lexington, May 2—44-tf.

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS, BANDAGE, RIDING GIRDLE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTURER,

Opposite Washington Hotel, Corner of Short and Main-cross Streets, Lexington, Ky.

TRUSSES of all descriptions for every kind of rupture. Suspensory or scrotal bandages. Riding Girdles of all kinds (with and without springs,) with private pockets, Medical Pocket Cases for phials or Instruments. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Back-stays Silk, Morocco, and Buck-skin Suspenders, a large assortment upon an improved principle. Female or Parturition Bandages. Uterine Compress Bandages a late invention, of great importance to those who practice Midwifery—(demonstrated and recommended by Professor W. H. Richardson.)

The above articles will be sold low for cash, wholesal or retail.

Lexington, November 30, 1831. 22-tf.

N. B. First quality Buck skins for sale, suitable for Printer's Ball covers, and gentlemen's riding drawers.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE House and Lot occupied by the subscriber, on Main-Cross street, south of Hill-street, is offered for sale. For terms, apply on the premises to

ELIZABETH BRUCE.

Lexington, June 20th, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening at his Store in Lexington opposite the Court-house, a very extensive stock of

MERCHANDIZE;

To which he invites the attention of his friends and the public in general. His Goods were selected by himself, from the latest arrivals in *Philadelphia*, and consist of the most desirable style for the present and coming seasons. The goods were purchased on good terms, and he pledges himself to afford *great* inducements to purchasers, as he will not be undersold by any house in Lexington.

Approved country produce and cash taken in exchange for goods. G. CHRISTY.

Lexington September, 7 1831. 19-tf.

THE WESTERN LUMINARY.

TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable within the year,—or *Two Dollars*, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

☞ Arrearages must be paid before the paper can be discontinued.

☞ Persons procuring five new subscribers, and paying for them in advance, shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

☞ All communications must be post paid, except letters from Agents remitting subscriptions.

☞ All Postmasters, who are so obliging as to act as Agents shall have the paper sent to them without charge.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.